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duty, but an inalienable right for all who wish it, etc. The author's view is extreme, and his accusations against monogamy are bitter; his list of great men in the past who have been open or covert polygamists; his analysis of love and the primary laws of marriage exhibit little scholarship, strong prejudice, and a propensity for extreme views.

Psychology of Sex, by HAVELOCK ELLIS. Vol. I. Sexual Inversion. University Press, London, 1897. pp. 204.

This first volume is largely a translation of the author's work published a year earlier in Germany. From the latter work, however, some matter has been omitted, but more has been added. As a youth, living in an Australian city, where the ways of life were seen, Mr. Ellis resolved, twenty years ago, that one main part of his life work should be to make clear the problems of sex. He has a deep sense of the evils of ignorance, and suppression of efforts that can never be suppressed, but may easily be perverted; and pleads in a preface the cause of sincerity against that of reticence. In the days of the great treatise of Sanchez, the church dealt faithfully with this subject, now it ignores and slights it. A later volume is to be devoted to normal phenomena in this field.

The Determination of Sex, by DR. LEOPOLD SCHENCK. The Werner Co., Chicago, Akron and New York, 1898. pp. 222.

This is called an authorized translation, but the name of no translator is given, neither are we informed where the original papers of the author are found. The style of the translation is exceedingly unsatisfactory, leaving the reader often in great doubt as just what the sentences mean. The general conclusion, however, is plain enough, and is, as is well-known, that sex is determined in the very early months of pregnancy by the presence or absence of sugar in the urine, which the author's extremely delicate phenylhydrazine test detects even the faintest trace of. If the diet during this period can be so determined that no sugar is given off, a male child is the result. If it is thus excreted, a female child is produced. The very wide range, however, of variation in this habit requires a very careful individual study, and the preliminary study of dieting must precede impregnation for some weeks or months.

Die Geschlechts-Bestimmung des Werdenden Menschen, von KARL VON HAGEN. Berlin, S. W., 1898. pp. 60.

This brochure attempts to sum up what we knew and what we know on the predetermination of sex. Assuming the general correctness of Schenck's theory, of which the author gives a somewhat popular statement, he attempts to draw certain practical diathetic rules concerning marriage, food and regimen; supplements the theory with a number of very bold conjectures of his own; and introduces a number of striking psychological conceptions.

Sex Worship: An Exposition of the Phallic Origin of Religion, by CLIFFORD HOWARD. Washington, D. C., 1897. pp. 166.

The author makes sex worship the basis of religion in the world. It was universal and primitive, and has left its mark on, not only all religions, but all languages and institutions. It was inspired by the phenomena of nature, and many of its most formal mysteries were springtime celebrations of the regeneration of life. Now in India there are millions of true Phallic worshippers. Even the highest theologies are its product, and God himself is love. So diverse and changed have been its effects that many really worship at its shrine without knowing it. The author shares what to us is extravagance of